

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

The earliest seeds of poetry and the arts were found on the shores of the Mediterranean, or amid the isles that dot the blue bosom of that classic sea, and there they still fondly linger. There the poet finds his most gorgeous imagery, the painter, the statuary, or the musician his greatest masters. The spirit of old Greece breathes through the lays chanted by the sterner sons of more northern races, and still we dream of seasons copied from Italy or the Ionian Isles. Centuries have passed since Chaucer borrowed from the Italian Boccaccio, or general Europe hung upon the strains of the minstrels of sunny Provence, and still the influence of these earlier masters is felt, and still we learn in England or America of a season of Spring, known only in more favored climes. The Spring of Almanacs and Poets is simply a humbug, to be found nowhere but in print. It is ante-dated at least six weeks. March is Winter and not Spring, and April is a sort of compromise more romantic than pleasant.

The leafy month of June is the glory of the American year. Hot, beyond question, but magnificent weather for mint juleps. Sometimes while perspiring in our little den, and cursing the first-born of Egypt, we have imagined a cool retreat, about a thousand feet above the level of the sea, under the shade of a big oak, and by the side of a clear stream,—present our individual self, a long straw and a big iced lemonade with a stick in it. Rather unobtainable at first sight, but no-body is expected to be sociable with the thermometer above ninety.

To think of ripping and snoring in political harness through the dog-days, so-called because people lead the lives of dogs during their passage. But such is destiny. In the beginning of the political season; spring, so to speak, the various parties plant their seed—they hold their conventions. During the summer they work them assiduously and look for a crop in the Fall. The Know Nothings started too soon. They held their convention in February, and the whole thing is getting chilled out. It will not survive until the Fall. The only crop reaped will be defeat.

But all that has nothing to do with the matter in hand—Spring is the question before the House. Our friend, the China tree at the corner, don't spring a bit. Poor old fellow! his heart is broken and his constitution generally appears to be injured. There is no reason to suppose that his costume this year will be at all magnificent. Whether he sustains the hickory pole or the hickory pole sustains him, we are unable to say. An inebriated gentleman, vouched for, was somewhat inquisitive, and, no doubt, puzzled the hickory pole very much by demanding of it why the d— it didn't sprout. The hickory pole did not say a word.

Away long ago, in the hopeful days of childhood, how we used to think and talk about "next year." There was a magic in the word that brought dreams and visions of, we knew not what, but something still brighter and better than anything we had yet known. It was a very spring-time then. All was anticipation, and all anticipation was full of hope. It is an old and foolish tale to tell how soon such things pass, for all men know it from their own experience. The "next years," and the Springs, and all that sort of thing, lose the charm which anticipation cast around them. We expect nothing, and are seldom disappointed.

So, although when the above rambling and not at all sensible remarks were penned, or, in a measure, penned themselves, the weather was clear and fine we were not in the least surprised or disappointed to find to-day suggestive of Prussic Acid and other mild and genial tonics, besides being "good for young ducks."

Blackwood for March is on our table. It is of more than average interest to American readers, as containing two articles referring to matters at-Atlantic. The first, "Biography gone Mad" being devoted to a review of the biographies of Bennett and Greeley, got out, one by some anonymous admirer, and the other by Mr. James Parton, a man who might be pitied for the awful rasping he receives from some of the wits of Blackwood, were it not that the man who has had the courage or the stupidity to marry Fanny Fern is either above or below pity, certainly beyond the reach of common misfortunes. Greeley's snobbishness, his vanity, his fanaticism and his frequent vulgarity are all touched up, but the choicest vials of the reviewer's wrath are reserved for Bennett, whom he evidently regards as an unprincipled rascal and shameless in his rascality. Somehow, we agree in the opinion. For once in our lives we are at liberty to endorse that magazine, and, although it comes down upon the American reading public, and attributes it to a lower moral and literary tone than any approach to truth would sustain, still there is no denying the fact that the circulation and influence attained by such papers as the Herald and Tribune, are well calculated to convey an unfavorable impression to other nations, or that the fact itself is a matter not without reproach to those among whom it exists.

The other article in Blackwood, referring to this continent, is headed "Nicaragua and the Filibusters." It takes the regular English view of everything, and is, of course, unjust to the United States.

Putnam's Magazine, in a literary point of view, is an able periodical, and, therefore, is read and readable, and, if it confined itself to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to say; but it does not. It chooses to claim for itself a perfect independence, and to construe that independence into a right to engage in the discussion of the most exciting partisan and sectional questions of the day, and so to attack the institutions of one section of the Union from which it receives and is anxious to receive a liberal support. Under the caption of "The Real Question," while starting out with a show of fairness, it concludes by denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas Bill, as acts of atrocity, unparalleled in the history of legislation since the days of the French Revolution, and urging upon Congress to immediately admit Kansas as a Free State upon the traitorous basis proposed by the Abolition Sharpe Rite Convention and Legislature, lately assembled at Topeka, in that Territory.

We long ago gave our views in regard to Harper and Putnam—but we suppose they amount to nothing. The time must come, however, when the South will refuse to pay for being insulted, and having its interests and its institutions attacked under the guise of literature, by those who claim to be fellow-citizens and brethren.

Col. Benton retires from public life in disgust, and wouldn't be President if he could. There are various reasons assigned for the refusal of John, commonly known as Jack, to eat his supper, and the same reasons are said to induce in the case of Col. Benton. He retires from public life after the people of Missouri have caused public life to retire from him. A great intellect with a restless and not good spirit will lead a man into strange courses.

The entire Know-Nothing ticket for municipal officers was elected in Richmond on the 2d inst. There was no other party ticket in the field. The Know-Nothings outnumber the Democrats near about two to one in Richmond, which the former Wig party did to about the same extent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Unless the signs of the times deceive us very much, there will be an unusually full and pleasant gathering of the Democracy of the State at Raleigh on the 16th inst. The counties have gone into the matter with zeal and promptitude, and meetings have been or will be held with hardly an exception. We trust that delegates will find it convenient to attend from every county, and, if possible, from every precinct in every county. It is the actual personal presence of the representatives of the Democracy that is wanted—it is the actual contact of the Democrats from all portions of the State—the interchange of ideas and of opinions that does good. By acting together, we strengthen each other's hands, we remove obstacles and misunderstandings, we get to know each other, and thus good results, not simply to the party, but to the State. Let the man from New Hanover meet the man from Buncombe, Wilkes, Ashe, or Cherokee—the man from the Virginia line meet him from the South Carolina line, and they will soon find that all good Democrats are brethren, and that all citizens of the good old State have a common interest in her prosperity.

It is mainly for consultation that the State Convention will be valuable. Thos. Bragg is the choice of the party for re-election to the office of Governor. Both party usage and the popular choice point to him as our candidate. So much for that. In regard to the Presidency. The Democracy of the State will sustain any sound and conservative National Democrat whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate, but there can be no sort of doubt but that General Pierce is the first choice of the State for President, and Mr. Dobbin for Vice President. This is the even tenor of the resolutions passed at nearly every county meeting in the State, and the Convention in appointing delegates at large will be expected to appoint those who will vote, in the first instance, in obedience to the wishes of the people so expressed. All this will be understood. There are, comparatively few questions of State policy likely to create any discussion, and none that can lead to any difficulty. We will thus be left comparatively free to compare notes, and devise ways and means for the more perfect organization of the party, so as to bring out its real strength in the coming contest. We trust that this section, and, indeed, all sections of the State, will be fully represented. Our facilities of communication and travel are increasing every day, and much less difficulty will be experienced than at former times.

KNOWS.
The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this town, has been handed to us, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns, because of the right spirit which it displays and the desire for prompt action which it manifests. What can be said in reply to the enquiries of our young fellow-citizens of Warrenton? Nothing, we fear. Nothing has yet been done in regard to the organization of any movement; at least, nothing that we know of, beyond the holding of the meeting in the Court House, the proceedings of which have already been published. We are informed that, if necessary assistance be afforded, a respectable company can be got up. So far no actual movement has been taken in this direction. We have heard it suggested that a county meeting be held during the next Superior Court. It will hardly do to let this thing drop so.

WARRENTON, N. C., March 29th, 1856.
SIR:—Having been informed of your patriotic and public-spirited movement to equip and send a company of emigrants to Kansas, we write to offer ourselves as a part of it; and will feel highly gratified, nay, flattered, if you will accept us. We are young men, true sons of North Carolina, and will die rather than live tamely submitting to insult, tyranny and outrage from ambitious fanatics and hypocritical Puritans. Write soon, if you please, whether you will accept us or not? How many have consented to go? When they propose starting? How you will equip? &c., &c. We are poor indeed, but can make our way in any country where perils and hardships invite, in support of sacred rights, and in defence of the King of Kings. The rebellion has been renewed—trade in India was inactive—prices were fluctuating and money was scarce. The East Indian mail has arrived at Trieste, with dates from Calcutta to 9th, and Bombay to 16th February. A proclamation was issued on the 7th of February, announcing the formal annexation of Oude, and the King of Sandal. The rebellion has been renewed—trade in India was inactive—prices were fluctuating and money was scarce.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Your obedient servants,
J. A. M.,
T. B. M.
Bathing House.
We have for a long time thought that a well ordered Bathing House would do a very good business here, and are induced to draw the public attention to it from suggestions made to us yesterday by a gentleman who entertains the same view of the subject. We clip the above from the Commercial of Saturday morning, merely for the purpose of stating a fact which seems to have escaped attention. There is attached to the Eating Saloon, at the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, a number of Bathing Rooms, elegantly fitted up for warm or cold baths.—These rooms are under the superintendence of R. B. Brown, Esq., the efficient proprietor of the saloon.

The Governor General of India has issued his proclamation, formally annexing the Kingdom of Oude to the British possessions. Oude contains nearly, if not quite, four millions of inhabitants, and its revenue is fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.—This is annexation with a vengeance. Cuba and a few other such things would be small matters, compared with this, and yet what a noise would be made over American rapacity, if we should happen to take what lies at our own doors, and may be necessary to our own safety.

The question is not whether we have a Bourbon among us, but whether Spring has really arrived and means to stay, or whether the fine warm weather we have had for a day or two is merely a slight showing intended to make us feel worse when Winter resumes his reign.

The reports are that peace is definitely concluded between Russia and the Allies. It may be so.—We shall see.

Missed It.—Louis Napoleon named his son Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. He missed it when he went a syllable beyond the Napoleon.

Superior Court for this county is in session—his Honor, Judge Sumner, presiding. The Charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury was pointed and expressive—the passing of Bank notes under the denomination of three dollars was declared indictable. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the trial of petty liquor rows. On the latter day, John Kerr, of Green was arraigned for the alleged murder of Mary, a slave—belonging to the heirs of Judge Thompson deceased. The trial was removed to Friday. Messrs. Strong and Everett appear for the prisoner. These, and a case of horse-stealing, are the only important actions on the Criminal Docket. —Goldboro' Tribune.

The party that dares not go into a battle under a leader, and with a standard of its own, is no longer a party—it is a mere collection of mercenaries. It no longer fights for a cause; spoils are its only object.

For the Journal.
Democratic Meeting in Bladen.
According to previous notice, a number of the Democrats of Bladen County assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Shadrach Wooten, Esq., Chairman, and J. A. McDowell and John P. Lytle, Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Neill McGill, Geo. M. White, Joseph Ellwell, John McGhee and James Meredith, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State Democratic Convention in Raleigh, on the 16th inst., and recommend the appointment of forty delegates from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to meet the delegates from Brunswick and Columbus in convention, in Whitesville, on the 1st Monday of April, inst.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg is our first choice for Governor, and our delegates are instructed to use their influence to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That the cordially approve of the administration of President Pierce, and so far as our power is concerned, we request our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to insist on his nomination.

Resolved, That James C. Dobbin, our neighbor, is our first choice for Vice-President, and we recommend him to our democratic friends throughout the Union, as eminently qualified for that distinguished position.

Resolved, That the Democrats in each district in this county be earnestly requested to appoint delegates to the county meeting, to be held in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in May next.

In conformity to the first resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates to the Raleigh Convention, viz: T. D. McDowell, G. M. White, J. W. Lessemme, W. A. Melvin, Love McDaniel, D. Bullard, Jos. Jessup, C. T. Davis, John McGhee, Richard Sykes, David Callahan, John Willis, Daniel Mann, Thomas Robeson, Jr., Wm. Melvin, P. L. Cromartie, Joseph Ellwell, James Allen, H. B. Jones, D. B. Gillespie, John Wooten, Daniel Perry, Chas. Ivey, Hilary Pate, David Singletary, Owen Lannon, W. D. McNeill, P. M. Kelly, Elisha Pearce, F. R. Rinaldi, Geo. Crofton, Ed. Schwartz, W. N. Whitted, Robert Robeson, Durran Lewis, Nathan Bryan, Robert Young, B. E. Randolph, W. H. Pomeroy, Randolph Corbett, Amos Martin, John L. McMillan.

The following delegates were appointed to the Whitesville District Convention: J. H. Clark, James Evans, H. Wilkerson, Jonathan Tatum, H. H. Robinson, D. B. Melvin, David Jones, Nathan Jones, Mathew Young, John Sykes, Wm. Suggs, Thos. S. Lewis, Barnabas Brown, David Nance, Owen Lannon, Amos High, Dan. McKethan, A. K. McDaniel, James W. Robeson, G. W. Banerjee, Jas. Meredith, Ephraim W. Allen, A. Larkins, D. J. Council, Roland Singletary.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates to both conventions.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be handed to the editors of the Journal and the Carolinian, with the request that they be published.

SHADRACH WOOTEN, Chairman.
J. A. McDowell, Secretaries.

Letter from Europe.
New York, April 2.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 19th of March, arrived here this morning.

In Liverpool, on the 19th March, the Cotton market was dull and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull and nominally unchanged in price. Consols held at 91½ a 92. The money market was steady.

Peace is considered virtually concluded, and only waits the arrival of the Prussian Plenipotentiary to sign the protocol.

Eugenie had given birth to a son. There is no other news of importance by this arrival. American affairs were quiet. Nothing had been heard of the Pacific.

Gen. Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, telegraphed the following message to Washington last night: "A treaty of peace has been concluded between England, France, Sardinia and Russia, which was formally agreed to at Paris on the 12th March. It only awaits ratification to be proclaimed."

The Atlantic left Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock on the 22d the steamer America, bound for Liverpool. The Asia arrived on the morning of the 18th. Advices from Africa to February 25th state that the coast was healthy and business dull. A disturbance at Cape Coast resulted in 30 natives being killed, and 100 wounded.

London, Tuesday, March 18.—The English funds are again flat to-day, in consequence of the continued realization of stock. Money continues in good supply. Discounts are easier, though nothing is doing lower than six per cent.

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London, March 19.—A Paris Bulletin of yesterday says that the Empress and child were doing well. The birth of the Prince of Algeria caused much outward rejoicing in England and France. Congratulatory addresses were pouring in from all quarters. Paris was illuminated. Pope Pius was to be crowned, and the queen of Sweden god-mother. Salutes were fired, and flags hung out at all the principal cities of Great Britain.

Baron Montefelt, at the latest dates, had not arrived at Paris. It was expected that the protocol would be signed in a few days. Secrecy with regard to the proceedings of the conference was still observed.

Good Advice to Old Line Whigs.
Hon. Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, elected to the House of Representatives as a Whig, on being arraigned by the Liberty Tribune as a deserter from the Whig party, has replied in a long and scathing letter. He says that when the house met, three parties were furled their banners, the democratic, the know-nothing, and the Whig republican, but the Whig banner was not there. Of the know-nothings Mr. Oliver writes:

"The know-nothing party exists in the ruin of the Whig party, boasts of having destroyed it, slanders it in its grave, and then demands (if I understand your article aright) the allegiance and support of the few surviving Whigs." The Whig party might be as justly accused of treason for refusing to swear allegiance to the conquering invader of his country, who had exterminated his race, as a Whig, for refusing fealty to the usurping organization which boasts of having the blood of the Whig party on its head.—And here let me observe that the know-nothing platform has not even one single plank—the know-nothing creed not one single article—the stern stuff of which the platform and Whig principles were composed. The Whig party, as a nation, has arisen on the ruins of the Whig party, it has not made use of the stalwart timbers which bore it and its varying fortunes for so many eventful years. At present these treasures lie neglected, awaiting the hand of some mightier architect than even 'Sam,' who built the fabric of know-nothingism in one night. Elected as a Whig, I emphatically reject the new test of know-nothingism, and even if the majority of those whose suffrages gave me a seat in Congress have subsequently joined the order, and adhere to it, I deny their right to try me by an *ex post facto* law."

Mr. Oliver comes down on the doctrines of know-nothings in plain talk. He says: "I should be wanting in candor if I withheld my convictions regarding the peculiar doctrines of the know-nothing party. These doctrines are qualified or unqualified hostility to naturalized foreigners and Catholics, native and foreign, residing in the United States. Speaking simply as an American citizen, I deem these doctrines absurd and pernicious, and, if incorporated into our laws, (which cannot be, however,) fruitful of great evils. If Catholics be traitors, the proof of their guilt is not to be found on the pages of our history, and no vote of mine shall give the sanction to a policy of hostility to the oppressed of our epoch. I shrink from denouncing three millions of men perjured and traitors, without being able to allege one overt act in support of the appalling accusation."

Mr. Oliver urges the Clay and Webster whigs to join the democrats in the following way: "Do they want encouragement? If they do, let them hear the words of their own loved, venerated Clay, at Lexington, in 1850, anticipating the ruin of the Whig party as a nation, and organizations. In substance he said: 'Whenever the Whig party shall become merged into a miserable, sectional, abolition party, I will renounce it forever, and in the future act with that party, regardless of its name, which stands by the constitution and the Union! Now, there can be no doubt of the fact, that the democratic party is national, and I assert my conviction to be, that it is the only party in America that can overthrow abolitionism, uphold the constitution and the Union, and that I will do so if the truly national party will unsheath their swords and rally under its ample banner, with the high resolve to conquer, or to fall all gloriously on the field of strife.'"

The statistics of the English Iron Manufacture, show that in 1854, the production had reached 3,585,906 tons, of the value of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. This amount was made by 599 furnaces, employing 238,000 men and 2120 steam engines. The annual production of iron in the world is estimated at only seven millions tons, so that England makes considerably more than one-half of the whole.

The iron ore used for the production of this quantity of iron in England, is 12,346,000 tons; the limestone used for flux, is 2,450,000 tons; and the coal used in the making of the iron, is 20,146,000 tons.

It will be seen by this what an army of men are required in the manufacture of iron, and that we must expect a greater supply of labor as well as skill and capital before we can successfully rival England in this manufacturing industry. Dividing the whole product of iron in England, among the men employed, and it only leaves \$521 to each man, but out of this amount, there is to be paid, besides the labor, the maintenance and wear and tear of 2120 steam engines, of all the machinery and buildings connected with the 599 furnaces, the cost of the land and mines required, and the interest on the large capital invested in the business. We have no data to enable us to estimate the value of a single ton of iron in England, among the men employed, and it only leaves \$521 to each man, but out of this amount, there is to be paid, besides the labor, the maintenance and wear and tear of 2120 steam engines, of all the machinery and buildings connected with the 599 furnaces, the cost of the land and mines required, and the interest on the large capital invested in the business. We have no data to enable us to estimate the value of a single ton of iron in England, among the men employed, and it only leaves \$521 to each man, but out of this amount, there is to be paid, besides the labor, the maintenance and wear and tear of 2120 steam engines, of all the machinery and buildings connected with the 599 furnaces, the cost of the land and mines required, and the interest on the large capital invested in the business. 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